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In regard to the Senate tariff bill, Senator Voorhees says-but, really, what he says is of no consequence.

BE a little careful with your natural gas. As a fuel it is delightful, but there are drawbacks to it if it is burned in the wrong places.

THE Loyal Legion is a non-partisan organization, but a study of its make-up leads to the impression that the Republicans in its ranks are largely in the majority.

THE Sentinel should reprint some of its able campaign editorials proving that the election of a President from Indianapolis would not advertise the town.

According to the present outlook so many Hoosiers are going to Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies that hardly enough gitizens will be left to hold the State down.

THE movement to restrain the importation of foreign actors has something to commend it, but it does not go far enough. It should include the banishment of most of our native

PERHAPS, after March 4, the guns of the grand jury will be turned on the fellows who stole and altered the Dudley letter. If the bottom facts could be got at, they would make an indictable case.

"THE need of the age," says R. Heber Newton, "is a new religion." Well, opinions may differ about this. The prevailing notion is that the need of the age is a little more religiou of the old-fashioned kind.

THE race war in Mississippi has taken the form of a race on the part of the negroes to escape the pursuing whites. The latter are killing a few colored people every day, and the errising will soon be suppressed.

THE President has rewarded Bailey, the campaign speaker who circulated the dollar-aday lie about General Harrison, but what about the scalawag who originated the story? What sort of a Christmas gift does Mr. Cleveland mean to put in his stocking?

MR. QUAY was in Indianapolis for twentyfour hours and was accessible at all times, but the threatened subpoena was not issued by Leon Bailey. Perhaps the Tomtit was afraid he would find out something he didn't want to know if he tackled the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

COARSENESS of fibre and personal spite were never more clearly indicated than in Mr. Cleveland's appointment of General Harrison's vilifier to a federal office. Democratic members of the Senate who vote for his con firmation will prove themselves equally narrow-minded and venomous.

Jupging from the crowds on the streets and in the shops, more Christmas buying is being done this year than for many seasons past. Probably the weather has something to do with it, but the general sense of security and prosperity arising from the election of a Republican President, doubtless, has more influence on the shoppers.

THE garrison of Suakim, yesterday, made a sortie and drove the Arabs from their trenches in front of the town. The telegraph brings the details, and the correspondents supply the customary glorification of the British troops. The dameg and desperate bravery of the Arabs is mentioned in terms of admiration, the purpose being to show that the garrison was opposed by foemen worthy of their steel. The besiegers may, possibly, be gallant fighters, but the fact that they killed but two of their opponents while losing 400 of their own number tends to create an impression that they are net formidable adversariea.

DISCREET Democratic journals are having very little to say about Cleveland's "popular majority." They have doubtless studied the returns and have reached the conclusion that the majority is not of a nature to boast of. A table of the votes arranged to give the total results in different sections of the country shows that the Republican majority of 1888 in twenty-two Northern States exceeded that of 1884 by 16,362. In the nine middle or border States the total Democratic loss is 16, 784. In the gulf States the Democratic gain attempt to bring out the Republican vote, counted, there would be no Democratic majority. It has not been an uncommon thing for Presidents to be elected who did not have the popular majority when elections were I fession and an unsuccessful aspirant

fairly conducted, and no Republican should be cast down were this the case with General Harrison. It is a fact, however, admitting of no dispute, that the Republican candidate of 1888 was the choice of a majority of the voters had they all been permitted to signify their preference, and the Electoral College which names him President fully represents the will of the people.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

A small but interesting bit of foreign news says the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, England, by an overwhelming majority, has passed a resolution holding that all foreign goods similar to those produced in England should pay the same proportion of the imperial and local taxation which they would have paid had they been manufactured in Great Britain. This is the very essence of our protective tariff. The fundamental principle of protection is that all articles produced abroad, the like of which are or can be produced in this country, shall be subjected to an import duty which shall equalize the cost of foreign production with that of home production. No other country in the world is so well situated as the United States, by reason of its vast extent, variety of climate and varied resources, to produce everything needed for the comfort and prosperity of its people. This applies to manufactures as well as natural products. Therefore, no other country is so well adapted for the policy of protection, or so well calculated to illustrate its beneficent results.

The action of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is in effect a demand for protection, for, though it suggests an excise, instead of a customs duty, the principle is the The resolution was probably aimed at the manufactures of Germany, Belgium and other continental countries, but if English manufacturers need protection against the cheap labor of Europe, so much the more do American manufacturers need protection against those of England as well. Every country for itself is the rule of national existence, and a government that does not legislate for its own people is not worth fighting for. America for Americans, foreign-born and native, should be the motto of this government.

In this connection we may note another incident indicative of the growth of protection sentiment in England. During the recent campaign Mr. H. J. Pettifer, secretary of the London Workingmen's Association for the Defense of British Industry, came over here and made a number of speeches in favor of Harrison and Morton. The London News of recent date has a report of the first meeting of the association since Mr. Pettifer's return and of his speech on the occasion. His report in regard to American wages and the general prosperity of American workingmen was listened to with greatest interest. He cited numerous instances of the superiority of American wages over those paid in England in the same occupations, but finally said mere comparison of wages was more or misleading; the true test was what the wage-earner had after paying for rent, clothes, food and taxes. On this basis of comparison, and supposing the people in both countries to have steady work, which, as a rule, they had in this country and had not in England, Mr. Pettifer said that he found the American workman, on an average, would have \$175, or about £36 in English money, as savings at the end of a year, while the English workman would have \$50, or about £10 in English money. He might have added that during the year the American workman and his family would live and dress much better than the English. He did hint at this in the following, which we quote from the London

"Mr. Pettifer told a very amusing anecdote about a free-trade Englishman he visited while in the State of New Hampshire. This man, although admitting that he had been forced to emigrate because he could not compete in England with German products, was almost moved to tears when he said. 'This tariff is a tax. We in America are taxed from the crown of our head to the sole of our foot; from hat to boots it is one long tax,' and looking round his well-furnished sitting-room for an illustra tion of his argument, he went on to say, 'That piano is taxed, that sewing machine is taxed, that carpet is taxed,' etc., and finished up by saving that he never had to pay a tariff tax on those articles while in England. 'That is quite true,' interrupted 'the wife, 'because we did not have them when we lived in England.' And as Mr. Pettifer truly remarked that put the whole matter in a nutshell. In America, where all these luxuries are taxed, the workingman has got them; while in England, where they are allowed to come in duty free, he has to do without them."

That does put the whole matter in a nutshell. These incidents show that protection sentiment is growing in England, and, what is more to the purpose, it is growing in the United States. Let England take care of herself and her own, as she is pretty sure to do. The United States must do the same.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

It would be hard to say what branch of the civil service is the most demoralized at present and worst in need of reform. Probably most persons would say that bad distinction belongs to the postal service and they would not be far amiss. The postal service is so intimately connected with the every-day business of the country, and comes so close home to everybody that its mismanagement is felmore than that of any other branch of the civil service. But there are other depart ments comparative little known to the general public, which . as badly in need of reform. One of these is , office of Commissioner of Education. This is a position of great importance to the educational interests of the country and should be filled by a person thoroughly in sympathy with the best educational thought and movements of the day. The former Commissioner, Gen. John Eaton, was such a man, and during his incumbency of the office it was an active factor in educational progress. President Cleveland appointed Nathaniel H. R. Dawson, of in 1888 over 1884 is 115,240. Thus it is seen Alabama. The South is a poor place to look that the alleged majority comes entirely from | for a United States Commissioner of Educa the Southern States, where it is useless to | tion, and of all the Southern States, Alabama is probably the poorest. Probably even that and where, if that vote was cast and honestly | State could have furnished a better man for the position, but the administration was not looking for qualifications. Dawson is a played-out politician, a lawyer by pro-

the governorship of Alabama. for Failing in other plans, he held out his hat to Mr. Cleveland and received the office of Commissioner of Education. Having lived all his life in Alabama, where they have no education to speak of, he knows nothing about the educational movements of the times, and has no sympathy with them. As Commissioner of Education, he is of no more use than a bump on a log. His chief clerk, Mr. Holcombe, of this State, would have been a much better man for Commissioner; but we are talking of what is, not of what might have been. The appointment of Dawson was a plain case of making a special office, which requires technical and expert qualifications, a mere reward of partisan politics. The next administration will be friendly to the cause of education, and will doubtless demonstrate the fact by the early removal of Dawson and the appointment of some man well known to the educators of the country and in sympathy with its best educational thought. *

BUSINESS AND OTHER INTERESTS. The Charleston News and Courier prints, with approving remarks, part of a letter from a New England business man and Democrat to a friend in Charleston. Touching on politics and the recent election, the writer says:

"I fear no policy on the part of Presidentelect Harrison which will in any way be detrimental to the South. He is broad-gauge, and, besides, the business interests of all are so identified and allied, and so much Northern capital is being sent South now to develop her wonderful natural resources, that any policy detrimental to any section would meet with rebuke and protest from all classes."

Of course no person with sense enough to have an intelligent opinion fears any policy on the part of President-elect Harrison which will be detrimental to the South. The suggestive point of this extract is the reference to business interests and the closer growing alliance between the North and South by reason of commercial ties. What may be called the business aspect of our politics was never more interesting than at present. The issues of the recent campaign and the result of the election have brought to the front questions of financial and political economy involving the interests of all sections, and on which men may agree or divide without reference to the past. The time is auspicious for the settlement of these questions on a basis of general and lasting prosperity.

But business and business interests are not the only things to be thought of. The eternal verities must not be forgotten. Truth, and justice, and right are worth as much to a country as dollars and cents. A great nationality cannot be developed by pork and beans alone. If it be true, as the writer of the letter above quoted says, that "any policy detrimental to any section would meet with rebuke and protest from all classes," it is equally true that any policy not founded on justice and sustained by law is detrimental to every section. We are hearing much now-a-days about the "wonderful natural resources of the South." No doubt they are very great, and well worth developing. But there are also some moral resources in the South that have been neglected. Perhaps, while the next administration is encouraging business interests and the development of natural resources, it will also find time to do something for the promotion of fair elections and honest representation. Such a policy as that could hardly be construed as "detrimental to any section." If the Southern people are wise and patriotic they will heartily co-operate with the President-elect on both these lines.

WHAT THEY WILL DO.

In the Journal's "Letters from the People," yesterday, was one from J. G. Kingsbury, which is worthy of a little notice. Mr. Kingsbury is known as one of the most conservative of those who have figured in the thirdparty movement, hence his utterances may be regarded as reflecting the views of the conservative element. The Journal proposes no controversy with him, but wishes to call attention to what he proposes to do in the future. He says: "We will do what we have been doing, namely, adding to our rapidly-growing party," etc. In the face of the official figures, now before the people, this reads like the finest bit of irony of the period. Rapidly-growing party! It has been eighteen years since the first Prohibition ticket was put in the field in Indiana, and yet at the late election it secured less than 2 per cent. of the aggregate vote of the State. It has been nineteen years since the first Prohibition ticket was put in the field in New York and in Michigan, and yet in New York it received but 2 1-2 per cent., and in Michigan 4 per cent., averaging 2.02 per cent. in the whole vote of the Nation. But the facts are that the vote of 1888 lacked 112,388 of the highest vote heretofore obtained, and yet our correspondent talks of "our rapidly-growing party." That claim can no longer deceive. That thousands voted with the party this year who expected it to show such gains as would indicate a "healthy political organization" no one will deny, but when the result shows a falling off of 32 per cent. from the figures on which the claim of rapid growth was predicated, no intelligent man will be longer deceived. That the leaders will at once abandon the party no one expects, but the party will abandon the leaders. A decrease of 32 per cent. in the very year that was to indicate a great future will open the eyes of

THE boasted Southern chivalry is being put to a curious test in South Carolina. If that State has ever been loyal to anyone, that person was John C. Calhoun. The name and the memory, and all that pertains to this distinguished statesman, are sacred-that is, if the local orators and literary gushers are to be believed. The homestead of Calhoun was held by a son-in-law who, when he died, last year, left it to the State with \$10,000 in cash for the purpose of founding an agricultural college. The heir to the property was a great granddaughter of Calhoun, living in New York, and suit has been begun in her behalf to gain possession. One branch of the State Legislature accepted the bequest, last winter, but it did not reach the other, and in the meantime public feeling has been aroused over the matter and it formed a political issue in the last campaign. The sentiment of the old-timers is that the homestead is Miss Cal-

houn's birthright, and its acceptance by the commonwealth is simple robbery. On the other hand, the hard-headed, enterprising younger element abjures sentiment and looks merely to the legal aspect of the case, and declines to give up the property without a struggle. The question is again before the Legislature, and a bitter war is being waged over it in the newspapers. At this distance it looks as if the courts, and not public opinion, would finally settle the matter, in which case chivalry and tradition will have had a severe blow.

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch has been drumming for a charity Christmas tree for three months and has succeeded in raising over \$5,000 for the purchase of gifts. The tree will be set in a public hall, prominent citizens will officiate. and all children who expect no presents from any other source are invited to appear and receive gifts. The Dispatch does not conceal from its left hand what its right is doing, but exploits itself without end-it is the modern way and a good "ad"-but out of all the horn-blowing and ads, Christmas pleasure will come to many a little waif who might otherwise have missed it. It is not a wasted charity, though used as an advertisement.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Two years ago Greene and Sullivan counties elected Dr. Mullinix State Senator for four years. He has since that time filled the position of medical examiner on the pension board. At the late election Dr. Terhune was elected to fill what was supposed by some to be a vacancy, caused by the acceptance of a position on the pension board. Please answer in to-morrow's paper who is entitled to the seat.

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Dec. 20. SUBSCRIBER. The Constitution says no person holding a Incrative office or appointment under the United States shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time. Clearly, Dr. Mullinix would not have been eligible to the General Assembly while holding the position of medical examiner, but whether his acceptance of that position vacated his office as Senator is not quite so clear. If it did, Dr. Terhune is entitled to the seat. If it did not, Dr. Mullini still has the option which office he will relinquish. The question is one for the Senate to decide.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EDITOR Charles A. Dana will spend the

early part of the winter in Rome. MRS. MACGAHAN, widow of the famous wan correspondent, is engaged at Orr's island, off the coast of Maine, writing a novel of her countrymen, the Russians.

THE Rev. Dr. Cyrus F. Knight, who has been elected Bishop of Milwaukee, is independently wealthy, and his wife is a member of the Bowditch family of Boston. MISS DAVENPORT, an Irish lady, is the gov-

erness of the King of Spain. She gets \$3,500 a year salary, and will have a life pension, when her task is done, of \$2,500. THE first patent ever issued at Washington to a woman was granted in 1809 to Mary Kies for

straw-weaving with silk or thread. The Patent Office has granted more than 2,000 patents to Two Ocala, Fla., ladies are the happy possessors of pieces of one of the court dresses worn by Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II.

THE author of "Listen to the Mocking Bird" is still alive, and runs a music store in Philadelphia. That one lucky hit is said to have been worth over \$100,000 to him. His name is Septi-

who reigned over England in the thirteenth

mus Winner. W. S. GILBERT likes to design the dresses of the women in his plays. He says: "I abhor bustles, improvements, tight-lacing and all such abominations, and I think that woman's dress should fall in natural folds to the figure."

MRS. MACKAY'S Parisian palace is offered for sale. The bonanza queen will go to London to live, in order to be near her son, who is a student at Oxford, and the Prince and Princess Colonna, who have been beneath her roof, have already gone to Italy for the winter.

MISS JUSTINE INGERSOLL, daughter of the ex-Governor of Connecticut, will appear in Boston presently as a public reader, for the benefit of a charity. It is told, anent her benevolent disposition, that she once gave away a coat which ber father was to wear next day at his inaugu-

THE late William Amory was a classmate at Harvard of George Peabody and Russell Sturgis, and took part with Agassiz, Greenough, Hillard and Sidney Bartlett in founding the Friday Club of Boston-"the only social organization George Ticknor was ever persuaded to join.

THE Earl of Devon, head of the ancient family of Courteney, has not a cent to bless himself with. His successive bankruptcies have entirely swallowed up the family estate and a rent roll which he inherited from his dead father a few weeks ago. His only chance is a wealthy marriage.

THE Rev. Hugh Callan, M. A., of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow, Scotland, has just returned to his native land from a tricycle tour through Palestine, Turkey, Bulgaria and Servia. He wheeled about 2,700 miles. His tricycle created astonishment and dismay in many places, and in Jerusalem the people became much excited over it. Ir is understood that the Crown Prince of

Italy is about being betrothed to the Princess Clementine, of Belgium. The match has been opposed by the Pope. Its effect will be to strengthen the alliance between the royal families of Italy and Austria and to bind the former forever to an anti-Russian policy in support of Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria. THE Pope's jubilee gift to the Empress of

Austria was the only one which her Majesty would accept. It was a large splendid mosaic. representing the Virgin and child surrounded by flowers. It is a copy of a very fine painting in the Vatican by David Someler. The mosaic is five feet in height, and it has taken saveral years to complete it. It has cost upwards of

Now comes the story that Mme Patti wants to be a Chevaliere de la Legion d'Honneur. It is for this that she is willing to sing in Paris at a price which is much below what she could obtain in South America or at the Cape of Good Hope. Patti begins to think that she has enough money, and she now longs for decorations. Recent revelations lead to the conclusion that with a large fortune at her disposal she can obtain almost any European order.

THEY have a new political toy in France. It represents M. Floquet dressed as a policeman. with a hat in front of him on which his eyes are fixed fiercely. The figure holds a staff in one hand, which is made to rise by pulling a string. As the staff goes up a little figure of General Boulanger in full uniform comes out of the hat, and it goes again out of sight as the stick falls The meaning that this ingenious bit of mech anism is intended to convey is that, however much M. Floquet may strike, he cannot hit the "bray" General.

SERGEANT ROBERT OLDHAM, of the Charleston navy-yard, is an interesting soldier. He is nearly sixty years old, and forty years ago, when a raw Irish lad, enlisted in the English army, where he served for thirteen years. He was in the artillery service, and went through the Crimean war and the East Indian mutiny. He was in the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and was before Sebastopool until the evacuation took place. He served two years in the war of the rebellion and then enlisted in the Marine Corps, to which he has been attached ever since. He has never been wounded, and likes soldiering so well that he says he shall reenlist when his present term expires.

JAMES CHAMBERLAIN MURFORD, whose death Sunday, at Baltimore, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, has been reported, was the last member of the Old Defenders' Association. This association was formed in 1844 by the men who had taken part in the defense of Baltimore in 1814, when the British attacked North Point and Fort McHenry. It originally had 1,259 members. Once a year, on the 12th of September, they met, ate dinner, and marched twice around the battle monument. Fifteen years ago the number had dwindled to 100, and in 1884 the number was only seven. In October of this year only two were left, and on the 30th of that month one of them-Nathaniel Watts-died. Mr. Murford attended the funeral. On the regular anniversary, last September, Mr. Murford attended the annual dinner and made a

speech. A guest on that occasion was Mrs. Elizabeth Sands, who is in her one hundredth year, and the widow of one of the defenders.

Poor ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, now a feeble old man on the border of the grave, has made a touching appeal to the Legislaturo of the State to soothe his last hours with a resolution declaring its belief in his innocence of of any wrong intention in the matters for which he was impeached and removed in 1871. "I am not now a party man," he writes. "Both parties have disowned me. I appeal to you solely on the ground of justice. I have never been an enemy to the State. On the contrary, I have loved her well and do now, and am her loyal

son, though proscribed and panned.' SPEAKING of the late Chief Colorow, of the Southern Utes, one who knew him says: "Colorow was, I think, over eighty years of age, for he was an old man when I first met him. He was cross, crabbed, mean, and always had a tremendous appetite. He was always hungry. He drank his share of fire-water, too, I guess, and his band of braves averaged 400 or 500. Now that he has gone to the happy hunting-groupds, no one but his squaws will mourn, and the Indian problem becomes a very simple one. If he was still alive and a younger man, the government would have great trouble, as Colorow's extreme age is all that has prevented the Utes from committing many serious depredations in recent years."

> CHINESE TEA SONG. Ohe ometo th ete asho pwit hme, Andb uya po undo fthebe st 'T willpr oveam ostex cellentt ea, Itsq ua lit yal lwi lia tte st, 'Tiso nlyf oursh ili ngs apo und,

Soc omet othe teams rtan dtry.

Nob etterc anel sewh erebefou nd,

Ort hata nyoth er needb uy. -- London Punch.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

If the Democrate have any mercy on themselves they will abstain from a fraud investigation. - Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Sam Jones's claim that he can earn \$25,000 a year only goes to prove that peddling coarse wit from church pulpits is an extremely profitable business. - Louisville Commercial.

which after the 4th of March will hold control of every department of the national government, will see to it, first and chief of all, that justice is rendered the loyal Territories .- Omaha Re-

AMERICAN sentiment and American energy,

IF the Democratic leaders sincerely desire to make an extra session of the next Congress a certainty, they have only to continue the line of policy now being pursued, and thus bring about parties. - Baltimore American. GENERAL HARRISON holds his tongue now as

ably and energetically as he used it every day during the campaign. The same sure purpose is behind the silence now that made itself felt then in the speeches. Where General Harrison sits will be the head of the table.-New York THE conferring of naturalization with attend

ant privileges vests the individual with peculiar

and sacred rights. In return for the protection given him we naturally look for a strict observ ance of the laws of the country, and an attachment to the principles of the Constitution .- Buffalo Express. THE thing to do is to let South Dakota into the Union at once, and to invite North Dakota

to hold its convention in the spring, and authorize the President to proclaim its statebood as soon as a republican constitution, duly verified, is submitted to him. Springer's project is a delusion and a snare. - Utica (N. Y.) Herald. WHITE CAPS are men who will break the law so long as they can wear masks and hunt in

herds. So were the Ku-klux of a few years ago. Their motives make little difference. They are banditti, outlaws, and that they act in the name of reform should be no reason for not treating them as fit subjects for rigorous reform. -Buffalo Express. Nor under any circumstances will the United States permit any foreign power to establish a

protectorate over the isthmus transit. But while this country owes it to its honor, traditions and power to maintain such an attitude it would neglect a God-given mission by neglecting any longer to undertake a work which is waiting to be done, but which we cannot permit others to do. - Minneapolis Tribune.

THE country cannot afford to take any risks on this subject [admission of Territories.] It wants to know for a surety that polygamy has been stamped out, that the people of that Territory are firmly determined to respect the laws of the land, and before it has that assurance it would be very dangerous to admit Utah to statehood, and give it a power which, once granted, could not be taken away. - Iowa State

It is the unanimous demand of the whole world that there should be a canal through the isthmus that connects North and South America. If the present project fails it will be because the other nations of the earth are not generous enough, broad spirited enough to join hands with the original projectors, but will gloat with jealous eyes over the failure that may benefit them at the sacrifice of such noble souls as De Lesseps. - Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE Southern whites do not persecute the negro because he is ignorant-many of them are just as ignorant as he is-but because they have done him a great wrong, and because of that stubborn and unyielding race prejudice which no amount of education and elevation on the side of the negro can ever overcome until the Southern whites are educated up to the plane of being able to recognize intellectual and moral worth under a black skin as readily as under a white. - Minneapolis Journal.

Women are not essentially different from men in their mental and moral processes. The same considerations would, it is safe to assume, influence both sexes as voters to nearly the same extent. That is exactly why women are entitled to vote as well as men. Being endowed with equal intelligence, having the same interests at stake and viewing public questions with the same sympathies and convictions, they are, to all intents and purposes, an equal half of the Nation, the State and the city. - Boston Globe.

THE system of tariff protection has given to the South its vast industries that have grown up since the war. The Republicans have given back to the South all the prosperity of which they were deprived by the war, with additions that have more than made up the losses of the war. All that the Republican party asks is for the whites as well as the blacks of the South to follow where their best interests lead, and to vote for what is best for themselves, for their section and for the whole country, not at the impulse of race prejudice and sectional hate.

COMPLIMENTS TO BAILEY.

What the County Press of Indiana Thinks of President Cleveland's Selection.

The appointment of Leon Bailey to succeed District Attorney Sellers is one of the most disgraceful acts of Mr. Cleveland's administration. -Washington Gazette.

The appointment of Mr. Leon O. Bailev as United States district attorney of Indiana is the worst that could possibly have been made. -Fort Wayne Gazette. After the appointment of Bailey as district

attorney, the next thing in order is the pardoning of Coy and Bernhamer. Birds of a feather should roost to-gether .- Clay County Register. The press of the State is pretty unanimous in stigmatizing the appointment of Leon Bailey as district attorney a disgrace to the administration, an outrage upon the people and an insult

to General Harrison. - Muncie Times. Bailey's appointment is an astounding exhibition of the meanest partisanship, wholly upjustifiable on any grounds and altogether inexplicable except on the theory that the Presi dent's personal pique has overpowered his reason. -Kokomo Gazette Tribune.

Bailey is a narrow, bitter partisan, with neither the fairness, ability nor honesty of his predecessor. He is making a special effort to procure indictments against Republicans as an offset against the prosecutions of his friends, Coy and Bernhamer .- Columbus Republican.

The United States Senate will have forgotten that common decency in campaign methods is commendable if it confirms the nomination of Leon Bailey for district attorney, a man who did more to lower the tone of political morality during the late campaign than any man in indiana, not even excepting Dan Voorhees. - New Albany Tribune.

President Cleveland has not only astonished but disgusted all decent Democrats in this State by nominating the notorious Leon O. Bailey to succeed District Attorney Sellers. Bailey belongs to the worst element of Indiana Democracy, and was band-in-glove with Coy and Bernhamer, who are now serving sentences in the Michigan City prison for election frauds. - South

Bend Tribune. Bailey is the most bitter and malignant politician that ever lived. He fathered and circulated all the slanders and calumnies about Gen. Harrison, and did not scruple to dip his hands in the dirty pool of partisan filth at every oppor-tunity. This is the reward. Appointed to be district attorney for the great State of Indiana by the man who claimed to be, a short time ago, in favor of civil-service reform. This is as infamous an act as the Precident ever did, and could come from no person who was not soured and disgruntled .- Winchester Herald.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

The Views of an Earnest Republican as to Cabinet-Making and Office-Seeking.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: From the daily mutterings and murmuring of press and telegraph one concludes that, having achieved a great victory, the Republican party has engaged in an internecine war over the composition of the Cabinet-a matter properly under the President-elect's control, and not the football of contending factions, each striving for a closer relation with the appointing power by baving a friend at court. Ordinary interchange of opinions between General Harrison and competent members of the party is desirable, but any preconcerted pressure for this or that man, in whatever form or under whatever mask it comes, is dictatorial and unseemly, and should be resented as an encroachment upon

President's prerogative the peace of the party. menace to Party rancor, clamor and undue pressure must be relegated to obsurity, and the President-elect allowed to exercise the functions of his office without "let or hindrance." He is chosen to rule in righteousness and equity over the whole Nation, not a mere segment of it. It is his privilege to select his own advisers. All concerned can rest assured that all sections will be duly considered: that the Cabinet will be composed of men of national distinction-without moral or political taint; men of known ability. governed by discretion and integrity, who will thoroughly represent the best element of the

party.

It will be good politics for the anxious, clamorous office-seekers to make haste slowly. The civil-service law will be enforced, and most probably its scope enlarged, and the offices will be given to competent men and women, so that the affairs of the country may be run on strictly business principles. The President will have no George William Cortis to excuse every lapse from strict enforcement of the civil-service law, nor will be desire to foist incompetant men

upon the public service. It is proper to disclose the fact that the President-elect is not in debt to the party. He has rendered a quid pro que for all he has received, so the place-hunters may be saved the rehearsal of the stereotyped story of his great services in the late campaign-bow his influence carried some State for the party, or saved some Congressman or constable from going to perdition. The real fact is we selected General Harrison and Levi P. Morton as our standard-bearers when we were very doubtful of success, and because we believed they, of all the eminent men of our party, were the most likely to bring us triumph. They brought us a far greater victory than the most sanguine hoped for. It is no light undertaking for men to go through the ordeal of a political campaign like this and reach the goal unscathed, unsullied and respected by all parties. Others might have succeeded. Now, we know we have achieved a victory of which a great party may be proud-a victory which will put fresh life and vigor into the industries of a great nation. It will seem sordid indeed if we dwarf or sully so glorious an achievment by giving color to the impression that the spoils of office was the great desideratum. Wisconsin.

THE LATE REV. ISAAC ERRETT.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18.

Career of the Man Who Officiated at President Garfield's Foneral. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Rev. Isaac Errett, president of the Standard Publishing Company, and editor-in-chief of the Christian Standard, died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, at his residence, Terrace Park, near this city. Mr. Errett has been in ill health for some months, but his sickness was not regarded as immediately serious, consequently his sudden death will create a sad surprise in addition to the sincere regret of a large proportion of the community, where he was honored and revered. Mr. Errett was born in New York Jan. 2 1820, and began to work at the printing trade when only seven years of age. He afterward

went to school, which he attended until his fourteenth year, when he again worked at printing until his twentieth year, when he began to preach, his first essays in that direction being at Pittsburg, Pa. He became a stanch friend and coadjutor of Alexander Campbell in the establishment of the Christian or Church of the Disciples, and since the death of that prominent divine has occupied a position next in importance among the members of the denomination. In April, 1866, the Christian Standard was founded in Cleveland, and Mr. Errett was placed in charge. Here he remained for two years, when he was elected president of Alliance College, and the paper went with him to that place, he still remaining manager and editor-in-chief. In 1869 a proposition of Mr. R. W. Carroll

come the official organ of a large and flourishing church was removed to Cincinnati, where it still remains the leading journal of the denomina-Mr. Errett's confidential intimacy with Alexander Campbell still continued, and with that distinguished leader he was largely instrumental in founding Bethany College. For some years he was also correspondent of the General Missionary Society, of which for one year he also served as president. At the founding of the Foreign Missionary Society in 1875 he was

was accepted, and the paper which now had be-

elected president, which position he retained until the time of his death. In 1840 Mr. Errett married Miss Harriet Bee der, daughter of James Reeder, an early and prominent rolling mill proprietor of Pittsburg. Nine children were born of the union-seven boys and two girls—of whom the following survive: James R., of Michigan; Russell and Frank, of Cincinnati; J. Addison, of Oregon, and Miss

Jennie and Miss Fannie, of Cincinnati. conscientious in its performance that he overtaxed himself to the extent that some years ago his health began to fail, and he was sent abroad, where he remained for five months, during which time he traveled in Europe and extended his journey to Egypt and Palestine. He returned apparently greatly improved in health, and again devoted himself to literary and ministerial work, with the zeal that characterized every undertaking of an earnest, useful and hon-

It was the unceasing ardor and unflinching consecration, doubtlessly, that caused a return of his disability, and for some months he had not been physically able to attend to the manifold duties of which he had so long been the central spring of action. He passed away peacefully, surrounded by his devoted family. As a preacher, Mr. Errett was well known and appre ciated for his pure and vigorous writings, and his funeral sermon on the death of President Garfield is among the best-remembered specimens of pulpit oratory in the country.

Mr. Errett, with General Garfield, Dr. J. P. Robinson and his wife Betsy, and J. H. Jones, of Mt. Vernon, O., formed a club which, in an odd inspiration, was named the Quintuple Club, and one prominent feature in the agreement was that as they died the survivors should bury those who passed away.

The first to fall was the youngest, President Garfield, and accordingly Mr. Errett delivered the funeral oration at Cleveland, while Dr. Rob inson presided, and J. H. Jones made the closing oration at the grave. Mr. Errett was the next youngest, and is the second to fall. Dr. Robinson and his wife are both infirm in health. and ne one of the surviving members of the club has yet been heard from, though all have been notified. It is likely some of them will be present to assist in the obsequies. Dr. Robinson lives at West Mentor, O., the home of Garfield. Mr. Jones lives still at Mt. Union. Since the formation of the club there have been others associated with it, and it is believed Mrs. Garfield is now a member.

What to Do with the Balley Appointment. New York Tribune.

A very good thing to do about that disgraceful appointment of Bailey at Indianapolis is to reject it immediately. If the Republican Senators respect public opinion or themselves, they will probably see that an executive session lasts long enough to teach the President not to allow his personal spite to dictate his official acts during the seventy days of public service that remain to him. Leon O. Bailey is not merely a partisan of the most offensive sort, and, as such, a person who, under President Cleveland's rules, should be instantly put out of any public office; he is not merely a grossly unfit person for duties which require strict fidelity and in tegrity; he was personally concerned, according to Indianapolis dispatches, in some of the meauest slanders by which General Harrison was assailed while a candidate, and Democrats who have any sense of decency regard his appoint ment as an intentional insult to the President elect. Mr. Cleveland can afford that sort of thing, because he has nothing to lose. But Senators cannot afford, by delay, to help him in so despicable a performance.

Murphy's Blundering Way.

Chicago Tribune.

Francis Murphy, the total abstinence evangel ist, continues to blunder along in his usual way. persuading men to reform at the rate of several hundred a week, bringing joy to sorrowing wives and mothers and banishing poverty from wretched homes, totally unconscious all the while that the way to make men temperate is to nominate a candidate for President, hire brass bands, and glee clubs, and erators, and go around abusing the candidates of the corrust old parties